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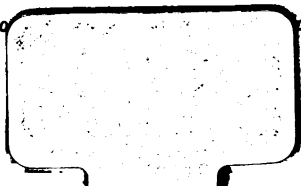
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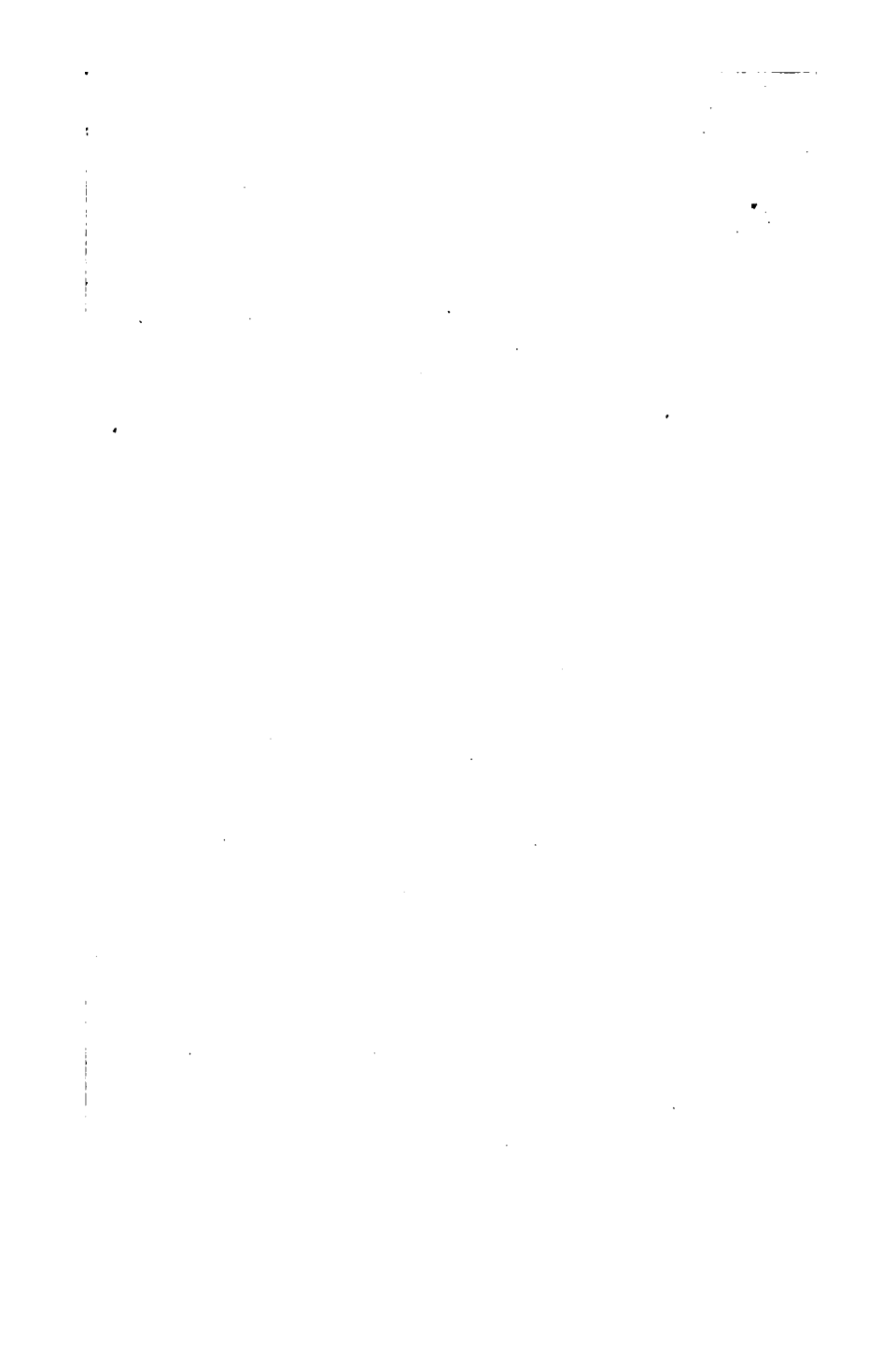
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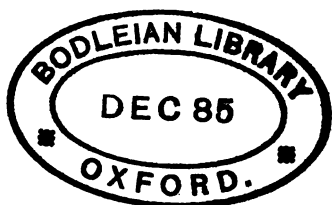
THE
GEOGRAPHICAL PRIMER

STANDARD I.



LONDON AND EDINBURGH
WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS
1883

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THE
GEOGRAPHICAL PRIMER.

1.—A WALK IN THE COUNTRY.—I.

1. A Bright Morning.

—One fine morning in early summer, Mr Wilson said to his two little boys, Dick and Harry, “It is a fine morning; put on your hats, my boys, and let us take a walk in the country.” So the little boys put on their hats, and all three set off on their walk.

2. What they saw.—

On the way, they saw



The Globe.

many tall trees, pretty green fields, orchards full of white and red blossom, clear running brooks, and high hills far away. The boys plucked sweet wild-flowers for their mother. The birds sang in the green hedges, and the lark sang his sweet song for them high in the air; and all three felt very happy.

3. How Harry lost himself. — Harry saw some very pretty flowers in a field on the side of the road. He at once made up his mind that he would have them. He wished to give them to his mother. So he jumped the ditch, crept through the hedge, and began to pluck them as fast as he could.

4. Dick and his Father go on. — No one thought of Harry, and Harry did not think of himself. He thought of nothing but the pretty flowers he was plucking, and what his mother would say when he brought them home to her. Dick and his father went on, crossed a bridge, and walked on through a green lane under the shade of some tall beech-trees.

5. Where is Harry? — The two went on, happy in all they saw, and in all they heard, till at last Mr Wilson stopped and said, "Where is Harry?" "Oh, I think he is coming on after us; he can't be far off," replied Dick. "Just run back a little way, and see if you can see him!" said his father to Dick.

6. Dick looks for Harry. — So Dick ran back, crossed the bridge again, and came to the field

where Harry had gone to gather flowers. Dick jumped the ditch, crept through the hedge, and got into the field. But no Harry was to be seen. Dick shouted, "Harry! Harry! Harry!" a great many times. But no shout from the lost little boy came back again to his ears.

morn'-ing
ear'-ly
sum'-mer

coun'-try
fields
clear

run'-ning
plucked
jumped

flow'-ers
bridge
shout

Or'-chards, fruit-gardens.
Blos'-som, the flower of trees.

To gath'-er, to pluck.



2.—A WALK IN THE COUNTRY.—II.

1. **What became of Harry.**—Harry had gone on plucking flowers, and had got further and further into the field without thinking. He had plucked a great many pretty flowers, and had quite a large bunch in his hand. Then he stopped and looked round to see if Dick and his father were near. But they were not to be seen.

2. **Harry runs on.**—Harry did not cry, for he was a brave little boy. He ran on till he came to a

gate. He climbed over this gate and got into the road. But, when he got into the road, he turned to the right instead of to the left.

3. Harry gets Home.—Harry had taken the wrong turning. Instead of going after Dick and his father, he had turned his back upon them. He was, in fact, going back home. When he had walked on about two miles, he began to guess where he was. Indeed, in a little while he caught sight of the roof of the little cottage where his father and mother lived. So he began to run, and did not stop till he was quite safe in his mother's arms.

4. "Look at my Flowers!"—"Look at my flowers!" said Harry; "they are all for you!" "Oh, how pretty!" said his mother; "and how sweet they smell! It was very kind of you to think of me! But where are your father and Dick?" "I lost sight of them, and took the wrong turning. But I think they will soon be here!"

5. The Father comes Home.—An hour after, Mr Wilson and Dick got home again. They were very glad to see Harry; for they thought that he was lost. They feared they would have to start once more, and to seek for him all over the country. "Why did you not turn to the right, when you came out of the field?" asked Mr Wilson. "The right!" said Harry; "I don't know what the right means!"

6. What Mr Wilson thought.—So Mr Wilson thought he must teach Harry to know his right hand from his left hand. He thought also that it would be as well to show him a plan of the fields and roads. This plan would teach him how to find his way.

fur'-ther
think'-ing
quite
stopped

looked
climbed
turned
in'-stead'

walked
guess
lit'-tle
moth'-er

sweet'-ly
feared
thought
teach

Caught sight of, saw.

Cot'-tage, a small house standing by itself.



3.—PICTURES AND PLANS.—I.

1. Right and Left.—Next morning, Mr Wilson taught Harry which was his right hand, and which was his left. When Harry had learned this, and knew it quite well, Mr Wilson said, "Now I will show you how you took the wrong turning."

2. A Plan of the Road.—So Mr Wilson took a large piece of paper, and drew upon it a little

square mark like this \square . "That," he said, "is our house. Now, Harry, here is the road along which we walked yesterday. The other road leads to the town. At the first bend in the road, we turned to the left hand.



Plan of the Road.

Then we turned to the right; and here is the field that you went into to gather flowers."

3. How Harry lost his Way.—"Now, you know," Mr Wilson went on to say, "you went here and there in the field to gather flowers. In a very short time you did not quite know where you were. So, when you came back into the road, you did not know which way to turn. If you had turned to the left, you would have found us. But as you turned to the right, you just went back the way you came."

4. A Plan, not a Picture.—"Oh!" said Dick, "that is a picture of the country we walked through." "No," said his father, "it is not a **picture**; it is only a **plan**. I will show you what a picture is, and also what a plan is."

5. Pictures and Plans.—"Here is the picture of a book; and here is the plan of the same book.

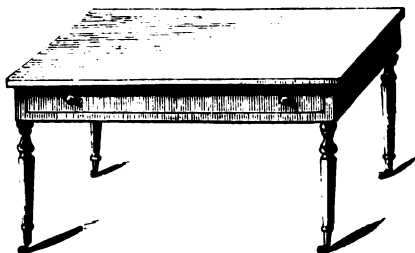


Picture of a Book.

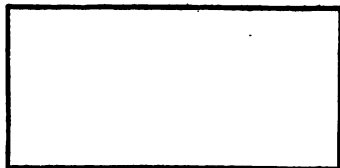


Plan of a Book.

Here, again, is a picture of a table; and here also is the plan of it."



Picture of a Table.



Plan of a Table.

wrong
turn'-ing

pa'-per
square

Har'-ry
yes'-ter-day

gath'-er
through

Bend, a turn.

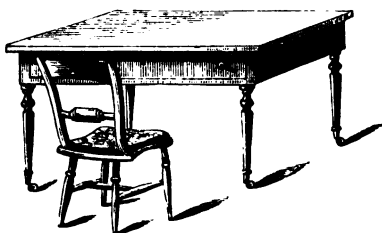


4.—PICTURES AND PLANS.—II.

1. **What they show us.**—(i) “The picture of the book,” said Mr Wilson, “shows us as much of the book as we can see when looking at it from one point. The plan of the book shows us nothing but the **size** and the **shape** of the **top** of it. In the same way, the picture of the table shows us the legs, the side, the drawer and its handles—and other things. But the plan of the table shows us nothing but *the top.*”

2. **What they show us.**—(ii) “Oh yes!” said Dick; “and the plan of the country only shows us the roads and the turnings. But it does not give us a picture of the trees, or the hills, or the churches, or the houses.” “You are right” said his father.

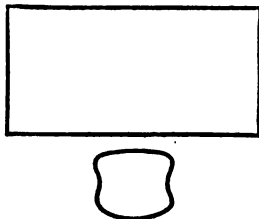
3. **Another Picture and Plan.**—“Now let us look at another picture. It is a picture of a table with



Picture of a Table and Chair.

a chair in front of it. In the *picture*, we see a good deal of the table; we also see the legs, the cushion, and the

back of the chair. But, in the *plan*, we see, as before, only the *top* of the table and the seat of the chair. Everything else is left out. We also see the **place** in which the chair stands — that it stands near the table. Thus, the plan gives us the **distance** of one thing from another. It lets us see how far one thing is from another."



Plan of a Table and Chair.

4 **Harry sees it.**—"Yes," said Harry; "I see it now. That is for the table; this is for the chair. But a picture shows you what the chair is like; a plan only shows you the shape of the top of it." "Very good, my boy," said Mr Wilson; "you have hit it."

5. **Meaning and Use of a Plan.**—"A plan," Mr Wilson went on, "gives us the **size** and **shape** of the **top** of a thing. It does more, it also shows us the **distance** of one thing from another. These **three** things—**size**, **shape**, and **distance**—are shown us in every good plan."

pic'-ture
size

shape
ta'-ble

draw'-er
han'-dles

church'-es
a-noth'-er

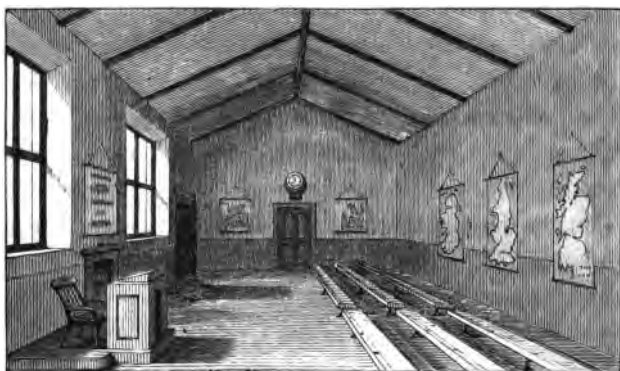
Point, place or spot.
A good deal, a large part.

Dis'-tance of one thing from
another, how far one thing is from
another.



5.—PICTURE AND PLAN OF A SCHOOLROOM.

1. **The Schoolroom.**—Now, here we are in the schoolroom. Let us look first at a *picture* of it.

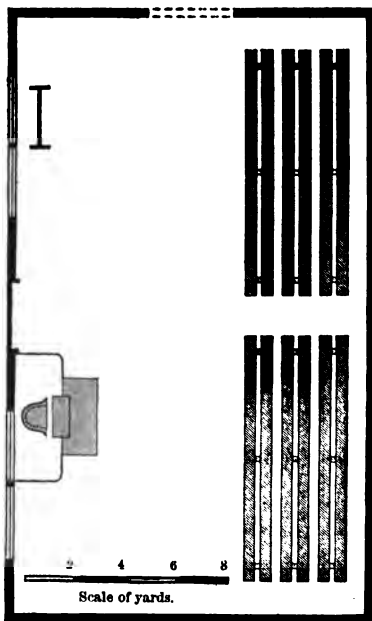


Picture of the Schoolroom.

There is the master's desk, and his chair behind it. Then there are the rows of children's desks. There, too, are the stove, the black-board, the maps

and pictures on the walls, the windows and the door, and the clock above the door.

2. What we see and what we know.—(i) In this picture of the schoolroom, we see two or three things which we must notice. In the first place, let us look at the three maps hanging on the wall. We notice that the map in the middle *looks* smaller than the one nearest us. Again, the map farthest off looks very much smaller than either. But we *know* that they are all of the same size.



3. What we see and what we know.

Plan of the Schoolroom.

—(ii) Again, we see that the desks farthest off *look* very small and narrow. They seem to taper off to a point. But we *know* that the desks farthest off are just as large, as wide, and as high as the desks that stand nearest to us. Again, the farthest end of the

room looks quite narrow. But *we know* that it is just as broad as the part where we are standing.

4. The Plan of the Schoolroom.—Now let us look at the *plan* of the schoolroom. Here we see the top of the master's desk ; the top of the seat of his chair ; the top of the stove ; and the tops of each of the nine desks, which stand in three rows. We see also the size and shape of the master's desk, and of the long desks for the boys or girls. We also see the distance of each thing from every other thing.

5. Where we are.—In the picture of a school-room, we see everything as we should see it if we were standing in the room. In the plan, we see everything as if we were looking down through holes in the roof.

school'-room
rows
black'-board

win'-dows
hang'-ing
small'-er

near'-est
far'-thest
nar'-row

broad
stove
dis'-tance

No'-tice, to look at.

Ta'-per, to become thinner and thinner towards the end.



6.—SCALE.—I.

1. **Scale of a Plan.**—We have seen that a plan gives us the size of each thing that is shown in it. If this is true, we can **measure** everything in the plan. If we look at the plan on p. 15, we shall see a straight line marked off into parts. Each part stands for 2 yards. This straight line, marked off into equal parts, is called a **scale**. A *scale* is a straight line cut up into equal parts. It is used to measure the sizes of things shown in a plan.

2. **How to measure.**—We want to know the true size of the schoolroom, and of the desks and other things in it. Well, we have only to take a piece of string, or a thin piece of wood with a straight edge, and lay it first on the scale. Then we must lay it on the plan of the room or desk we want to measure. The scale stands for a length of 8 yards. The plan of the schoolroom is three times the length of the scale. The room is therefore three times 8—or 24 yards long. Each desk is 10 yards long.

3. **One Scale only.**—In drawing the plan of a room, we must use only one scale, and not two or three. We must not draw the desks on a large scale, and the schoolroom on a small one. The desks would then look much too large for the room. Such a plan would look like putting the head of a big dog on the body of a small pup.

scale
ev'-er-y-thing

straight
e'-qual

edge
length

there'-fore
draw'-ing

Meas'-ure ev'-er-y-thing, see how big or how little everything is.

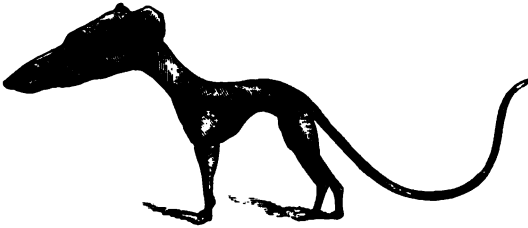


7.—SCALE.—II.

1. **Drawings on One Scale.**—When people make a drawing of a man, or a horse, or a dog, they always make the drawing on one scale. The drawing is always, or almost always, smaller than the object drawn. If a person wants to draw a dog on a large scale, then he takes a large piece of paper. If he wishes to draw it on a middling scale, he takes a piece of paper of a middling size. If he wishes to draw it on a small scale, he takes a small piece of paper.

2. **Different Scales in One Drawing.**—He would not draw the head of the dog on one scale, the body on another scale, and the tail on a third scale. For then the drawing of the whole dog would be very

funny. Then it would turn out that the head of the real dog might be ten times the size of the head in the drawing. The body might be twenty times the size, and the tail only four times the size. And thus we should have a monster like this—



Picture of a Dog drawn Out of Scale.

Now this is a greyhound ; but he is drawn quite “out of scale.” We now see, therefore, that in every plan we draw we must keep to **one scale**.

3. Different Scales.—When we draw the plan of a town, we may make the scale very small. We may let an inch of the scale stand for one mile of country in the plan. Or we may use a still smaller scale, and let an inch of the scale stand for two miles of country. In that case, half an inch of scale would stand for one mile of country.

4. Scale for the Plan of a Country.—When we have to draw the plan of a country, such as England or Scotland, we have to take a much smaller scale still. We have, indeed, to let an inch in the plan stand for twenty miles, or even for fifty miles, of

ground in the country. If the country we are showing upon paper happens to be very large, we have to take a very large piece of paper. Then we must draw it on a very small scale. In such a case, we perhaps give only one inch of paper to 100 miles of country.

peo'-ple
al'-most

per'-son
size

quite
small'-er

coun'-try
hap'-pens

Ob'-ject, thing.

Mid'-dling, a middle size.

Dif'-fer-ent, not the same.

Grey'-hound, a dog with very long legs and slim body.

Ten times the size, ten times as big.

Mon'-ster, a very ugly animal.



8.—THE BUILDING OF A HOUSE.—I.

1. **To the Town.** — One fine morning, Harry's father took him to the town near which they lived. He wished to show him the chief streets and the great buildings. He showed the boy High Street, North Street, Oxford Street, Church Street, and many other long and wide streets.

2. The Chief Buildings.—He also showed him the town-hall, the churches, the chief banks, and a few others of the tall buildings that stood in the most crowded streets. Harry looked with large open eyes at the crowds of people. He was struck by the large number of carriages and carts hurrying along, and by the cars that seemed to be always running on the tramways.

3. A House Building.—On their way home, they took another road, and went round through a country lane. In a pretty part of this lane, they saw some men building a cottage. "Oh!" cried Harry, "let us stop and see the men working at this little house!" "Very well," said his father; "perhaps you may see and learn some new thing."

4. The Bricklayers.—There were two men busy laying bricks in rows, with mortar between them. Another man stood by, looking on; and he had a piece of white paper in his hand. He looked at the paper and then at the rising walls, and then at the paper again. Harry thought this very odd.

5. The Paper.—Harry wanted very much to know what he was doing. So he asked his father if he would beg the builder to let him have a sight of the paper in his hand. Mr Wilson went up to the builder and said: "My little boy would like very much to know about building. He wants also to know what the paper you are looking at has to do

with the walls of the cottage." "He is very welcome to see the paper," said the builder with a smile; "here it is!" and he handed the paper to Harry.

fa'-ther
lived

chief
build'-ings

crowd'-ed
car'-riage

per-haps'
want'-ed

Hur'-ry-ing, going quickly.

Tram'-ways, iron rails which are laid through the streets of a town, and on which cars run.

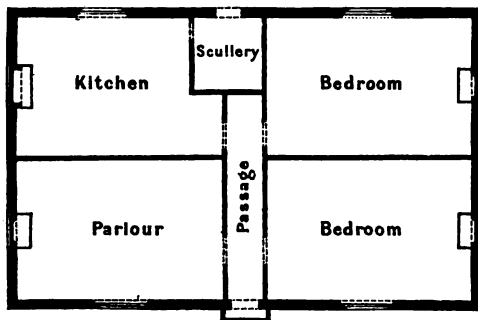
Mor'-tar, a mixture of lime, sand, and water, put between bricks and stones, to make them stick together.



9.—THE BUILDING OF A HOUSE.—II.

1. The Plan.—As soon as Harry saw the paper, he said, "Why, this is a plan!" "Of course it is!" said the builder; "it is the plan of the little cottage that I am building." "Oh, I see!" went on Harry—"this is the parlour; that is the kitchen. There is the scullery; these are the two bedrooms; here are the two doors; and the little gaps in the side of the drawing stand for the windows."

2. Everything in its Place.—"Quite right!" said his father. "This plan keeps the men right in their work. They know where to put everything. They



Plan of Cottage.

know where to put the doors and windows, the walls and the passages. So everything comes into its right place."



Picture of Cottage.

3. The Cottage built.—A week or two after, Harry went back to the lane where he saw the cottage and

the plan, and met and talked with the builder. This time the cottage was built, the roof on, and no men outside. But he saw the builder standing at the door. "So your cottage is finished," said Harry. "Yes," said the builder; "and, if you like, you can go through the rooms and take the plan in your hand, and see that it is all right." So Harry took the plan in his hand, and looked at it and then at each door and window, each room and passage in the cottage. And he found that it had all been built just as the plan showed.

4. "Good-bye!"—He thanked the builder very much, and went home well pleased with what he had seen. "Good-bye!" said he to the builder. "I thank you very much. I think I know now how useful a plan is, and how it helps men to build houses."

par'-lour
kitch'-en

bed'-room
win'-dows

pas'-sage
thanked

build'-er
use'-ful

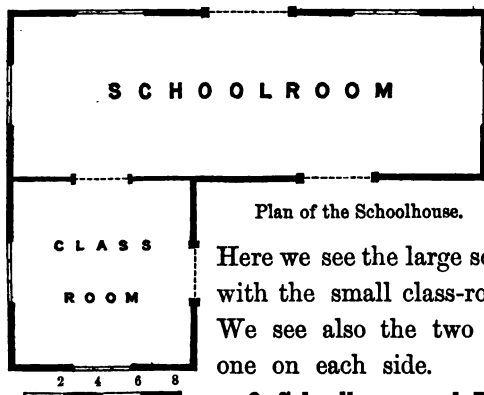
Scul'-ler-y, a small room for
washing dishes in.

Gaps, openings.
Fin'-ished, done.



10.—PLAN OF SCHOOL AND PLAYGROUND.

1. **The Schoolhouse.**—Let us now look, not merely at one room, but at the whole of a school. Let us fancy that it is a country school, and that it has only one storey. Then the plan—or **ground-plan**,



Plan of the Schoolhouse.

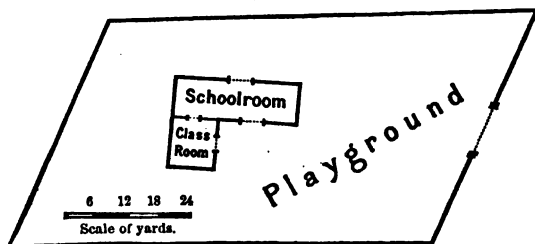
as it is sometimes called—is somewhat like this:

Here we see the large schoolroom, with the small class-room off it. We see also the two entrances, one on each side.

2. **Schoolhouse and Playground.**

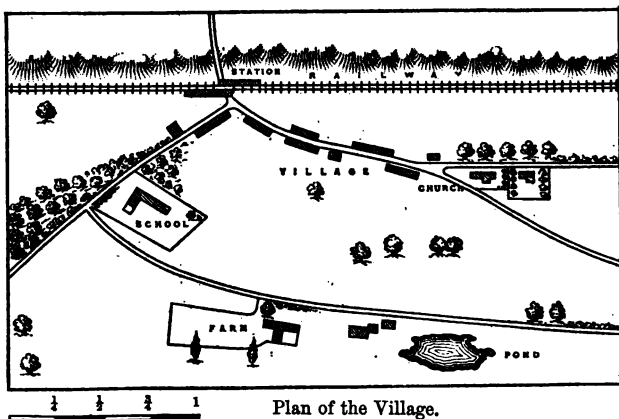
—The plan of the schoolroom was on a large scale. The plan of the schoolhouse and playground must be on a smaller scale, or else we should need a much larger sheet of paper. The plan of the playground is, in fact, on a scale four times smaller. Let us now look at the playground and measure it. In this plan, we see that the playground is 80 yards long, and 42 yards broad. The schoolhouse is only

24 yards long, and 8 yards broad. Here it is—



Plan of the Schoolhouse and Playground.

3. **A Still Smaller Scale.**—If, now, we were to give a plan of the village and the fields that lie nearest to the school, we should have to use a much smaller scale than any we have yet used. It would be somewhat like this—



Plan of the Village.

4. **The Village.**—In the above plan, our scale gives only one inch to a mile. In the plan of the

schoolroom on page 15, we saw that an inch stood for about 6 yards. In this plan of the village and the fields round it, an inch stands for more than a thousand yards. It stands, in fact, for a whole mile. In this plan, we can see clear marks made for trees, for the fences of fields, for the church, for the par-



Picture of the Village.

sonage, for the school, and for the houses in the streets. We have also marks for the railway and the railway station. The station is two miles away from the church. There are also marks for the pond, and for the roads.

some'-what
play'-ground

meas'-ure
still

vil'-lage
thou'-sand

fields
fen'-ces

Not mere'-ly, not only.

Fan'-cy, think ; suppose.

Sto'-rey, a single floor above another.

En'-tran-ces, places where you go in.

Sta'-tion, a place where railway trains stop.



11.—RIGHT AND LEFT.

1. Open Eyes.—If we really wish to learn geography and to know it, we must, above all things, keep our eyes open ! We must not walk along the roads or through the fields with our eyes upon the ground ! We must not stare about in a stupid kind of way. We must take notice of the trees, the clouds, and the sun in the sky. We must look at the river as it runs. We must notice the roads, and how they go ; the houses, and where they stand.

2. The First Thing.—Now, if we wish to know something about geography in the open air, the first thing that we must learn is to know our **right** hand from our **left**. Which is right ? Which is left ?

3. The Boy who kept his Eyes open.—Now Harry Wilson had learned to know his right hand from

his left. Though he was very little, he was a boy who kept his eyes open. He looked at things, and thought about this and that, and asked questions. One morning he was on his way to school. On the road to school, he had to pass a high poplar-tree. This tree rose with its tall form and small leaves high up into the deep blue sky.



Poplar-tree with Shadow to the Left.

4. The Poplar-tree.—Harry used to look at this poplar-tree, and think how tall and pretty it was. But, one day, he noticed something about the poplar that had never struck him before. It was a winter morning, and the sun was just rising over a hill.

5. To the Left!—He saw that the poplar-tree cast a long shadow. He noticed that the shadow fell *to the left*. Harry stood before it, and stretched out his left hand. He stretched out his left hand the way the shadow pointed.

6. To the Right!—Then, when he was going home

from school in the afternoon, he saw another odd thing. He noticed that the shadow, this time, fell *to the right*. He thought and thought about it; but he could not make



Poplar-tree with Shadow to the Right.

it out. So, as he was going home, he made up his mind to ask his father to tell him all about it.

re'-al-ly.	right	ques'-tions	point'-ed
through	no'-tice	shad'-ow	pop'-lar
though	school	stretched	af-ter-noon'

Stu'-pid, dull; not seeing things.

Ge-og'-ra-phy tells us about the world in which we live.



12.—WHAT THE SHADOW OF THE POPLAR TEACHES.

1. **The Shadow of the Tree.**—"Father," he said, when he had got home, put his books away, and taken a seat by the fire, "I noticed this morning that the tall poplar in the field at the cross-roads threw its shadow to the left. But in the afternoon, the shadow was thrown to the right. How is this? Tell me." "You have a holiday on Saturday, have you not?" asked his father. "Yes, father," said Harry. "Very well; we will go on Saturday morning and look at the poplar and its shadow. We shall then see what we can make of it."

2. **The Morning Walk.**—On Saturday morning, Harry came to his father as soon as he had done breakfast, and cried, "Come along, father, and let us go to the poplar, and see its shadow." So they put on their hats and walked out to the tall poplar. It was a fine morning; and the sun was shining in the clear sky. But it was not as yet high up.

3. **The Poplar in the Morning.**—Again the shadow of the poplar fell to the left, and it was a very long shadow. "You see the shadow lies on the left, father," said Harry. "Yes," said his father; "but look, where is the sun?" "Up there! on

the right," said the boy. "Just so," said his father; "now I want to tell you something. When the sun is on the right of a thing, the shadow falls to the left."

4. The Poplar in the Afternoon.—"Now," went on the father, "I have to go to my work. But, if you will meet me here in the afternoon, you will learn something more." "Very well, I'll be here," cried the boy. In the afternoon, they met once more at the poplar-tree. This time, the shadow fell to the right. "Where is the sun now?" said his father. "Oh, he is on the left! He must have gone a long way!" "So he has," said the father; "but we will not talk about that just now. The thing to notice just now is that, in the afternoon, the sun is on the left; and the shadows are thrown *to the right*." "I won't forget that," said the little boy. "I'll keep looking at the shadows that things throw, and see how they fall."

5. Much to be learned from a Shadow.—"Quite right," said his father; "there is a great deal more to be learned from the shadow than people fancy. When you walk along a straight road that you cannot miss, people say you have only to follow your nose. But you will do better than that if you notice your shadow, and the sun that makes it. But we'll talk about this some other day. You have already learned a good deal. What have you learned?"

“ I have learned,” replied Harry, “ that, when the sun is on the right, the shadow falls to the left. I have also learned that, when the sun is on the left, the shadow falls to the right.”

If the sun shining on the **right** we see,
Left falls the long dark shadow of the tree.
 But, if upon the **left** the sun is shining,
 Then to the **right** the shadow is inclining.

threw
 hol'-i-day

break'-fast
 Sat'-ur-day

for-get'
 things

al-read'-y
 shin'-ing

Cross'-roads, a place where roads
 meet and cross each other.

Af-ter-noon', the part of the
 day after twelve o'clock.

In-clin'-ing, lying to one side.

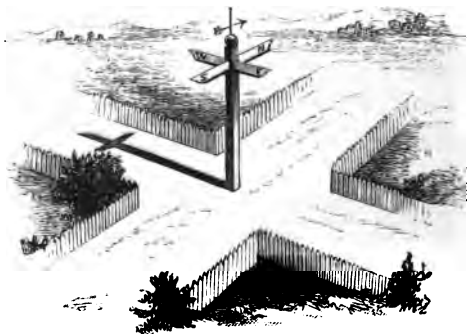


13.—THE EAST.

1. Direction.—This is not an easy word ; but we must try to learn it. It is the hardest word we have to learn. We want to go to some place, and do not know the way. Then we ask some one, who does know it, to tell us. Which is the way to Oxford Street ? Which is the way to the railway

station? Such are the questions we ask. . . But we might also say: In what *direction* does Oxford Street lie from here? And the person we were speaking to would put out his hand and point, and say, "In *that* direction!"

2. The Sun.—The sun gives light to all who live on the earth. If there were no sun, there would be no light. If there were no light, we should not see which way to go,—we should not *know our direction*. The sun not only gives us light, **he tells us our direction**.



Morning.

3. The Morning.—If we rise early in the morning and go out, we shall see the sun rise. The sun rises in the **East**. Look at the bright red clouds that gather round him as he rises! The sky in the east is full of lovely colours! It glows with the brightest red, and yellow, and purple!

4. **The Sun is up.**—Now the sun is up! He sends his long bright beams across the fields and the hills. The beams strike on the trees, and the bushes, and the houses. They strike also on the men as they go out to their work.

5. **Long Shadows.**—The beams of the sun strike on the men going to their work, and the bodies of the men cast long shadows. For the sun is still low in the sky; and so the shadows are long.

6. **Low Sun; Long Shadow.**—We must not forget this. We must keep our eyes open and notice it. When the sun is **low** in the sky, the shadows of men, and trees, and poles, and steeples are very **long**. Now the sun is low in the sky in the early morning; and so the shadows of things are always long at that time.

di-rec'-tion
light
ear'-ly

bright
gath'-er
love'-ly

col'-ours
bright'-est
yel'-low

pur'-ple
a-cross'
stee'-ples

Morn'-ing, the first part of the day.

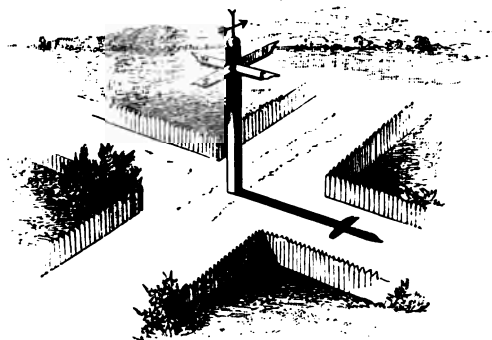
Glows, shines.



14.—THE WEST.

1. **Evening.**—The day is over ; our work is done ; the light is not so strong. It is evening ; and the sun will very soon set.

2. **Sunset.**—The sun sets in the **West**. As he goes to the west, he gets lower and lower in the sky. At last, late in the evening, he is very low.



Evening.

Again the shadows are long ; again the long beams strike across the fields. As they strike on trees, and poles, and steeples, long shadows are thrown out. Bright red clouds again gather round the setting sun, and bid him a long good-night.

3. **East and West.**—The sun rises in the east, and sets in the west. The east is opposite to the

west. . . If you walk east, you walk to the rising sun. If you walk west, you walk to the setting sun. . . When you are walking east, your **back** is to the west. When you are walking west, your **back** is to the east. '

4. The Vane.—People sometimes fix an arrow on the top of the steeple or tower of a church. This arrow shows how the wind blows. When the head of the arrow points to the east, then the feathers of the arrow point to the west. When the head of the arrow points to the west, then the feathers of the arrow point to the east.

5. Night.—When the sun has set, darkness comes. Then the stars shine out; and we can often *see our way* by the light of the stars. Like the sun, the stars, too, rise in the east, and set in the west. And, just as we talk about sunrise and sunset, we might talk also of star-rise and star-set.

6. The Moon.—Sometimes, too, the moon gives us light. Like the sun, the moon rises in the east, and sets in the west. The sun, the moon, and the stars—all rise in the east, and set in the west.

strong	ri'-sing	ar'-row	of'-ten
strike	set'-ting	feath'-ers	light
low'-er	walk'-ing	dark'-ness	sun'-rise

West, that part of the sky | **Op'-pos-ite**, standing over a-
where the sun sets. | gainst.



15.—THE SUN IN WINTER.

1. 'Tis scarce eight o'clock, and the light still is dim ;
The sun has not risen from bed ;
But, though keen is the air, I am waiting to see
Him rise over the steep mountain's head.
2. Ah, see ! there he is in the arms of a cloud,
And he smiles a good-day to the earth ;
And for many long years the same smile has
shone,
As he gave to the world at its birth.
3. And day after day, from year's end to year's end,
He comes like an angel of light ;
He gives us the light and the warmth of the day—
When he goes, we are left with dark night.
4. Every morning he sends down his rays from the
East—
And our long shadows point to the West ;

Every evening with gayest of purple and gold
He quietly sinks to his rest.

5. But he loves the warm noon-time, for, high in the
South,
He sends us his heat and his light ;
And he sees the fair earth in its beauty spread out
In its snowy cloak, shining and bright.
6. And he smiles on the schoolboys who heed not
the cold,
But romp in the pure snow and play ;
For the sun loves the young, and he knows that
at best
Their school-time will soon pass away.

G. S. D.

scarce
wait'-ing
steep

moun'-tain
cloud
earth

shone
birth
an'-gel

pur'-ple
beau'-ty
shin'-ing

Keen, cold and biting.

Warmth, heat.

Gay'-est, brightest.

Noon'-time, that is, mid-day or

twelve o'clock.

Snow'-y cloak, that is, the
snow which often covers the
ground in winter.



16.—THE SOUTH.

1. **The Sun rises.**—The sun, as we have seen, rises in the east. The time when the sun rises we call morning. The East is the Land of the Morning. Now, when the sun rises, he never stops,—he **keeps rising**. Every minute, he rises a little higher and higher in the blue sky. As he rises higher, the shadows of everything grow shorter.

2. **The Sun at his Highest.**—The sun goes up and up—rising always higher in the sky. At last, he gets to his highest point. Then he climbs no more, but begins to go down the sky. From that highest point he goes lower and lower. At last, he sets and goes away from us. When the sun is set, he is out of sight.

3. **Highest Sun ; Shortest Shadow.**—When the sun is low in the morning, the shadows of things are very long. When he is low in the evening, the shadows are very long at that time also. When he is at his very highest, then all shadows are shortest.

4. **Noon.**—The sun is at his highest at twelve o'clock in the day. Twelve o'clock in the day we call **Noon**. The sun is at his highest at noon.

5. **The South.**—At noon the sun is in the **South**. The highest point the sun reaches is called the

South point. The South is the part of the sky where the sun shows himself at noon.

6. Light and Heat.—When the sun is highest in the sky, he gives us most light and most heat. Our shadows are shortest at noon. In some parts of the world, people have no shadows at all at noon, for the sun is right over their heads. These parts of the world are very, very hot.

7. The Sun begins to go down.—As soon as the sun has got to his highest point in the sky, he begins to go down. The moment it is twelve o'clock, the sun begins to get lower and lower in the sky. The part of the day before twelve o'clock is called the **forenoon**; that after twelve o'clock is called the **afternoon**.

8. Afternoon.—In the afternoon he is a little lower. The shadows grow longer and longer; there is less light. It begins to grow a little colder; then the evening comes, and the sun sets.

morn'-ing	short'-er	be-gins'	cold'-er
min'-ute	al'-ways	world	twelve
high'-er	climbs	mo'-ment	long'-er

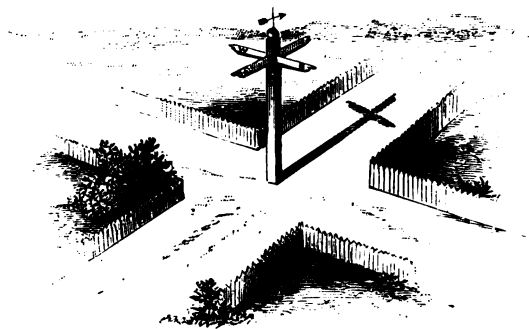
East, that part of the sky where the sun rises.

Twelve o'clock, the middle hour of the day, when the sun is highest in the sky.



17.—THE NORTH.

1. **Turn your Back!**—When the sun is in the south, turn your back upon him! Then you will see your shadow going straight out from your feet. That shadow points straight to the **North**.



Noon.

2. **The Shortest Shadow.**—We know that our shadows are shortest when the sun is highest in the sky. Now the sun is highest in the sky at twelve

o'clock. Our shadows, then, are shortest at twelve o'clock. This twelve o'clock shadow points straight to the north. We can say, then :

Our shortest shadow always points to the North.

3. North and South.—The shadow points **away from** the sun. When the sun is in the south, then, the shadow points to the north. The north is the opposite of the south. If we stand with our back to the south, we look north ! If we turn our back upon the north, we look south !

4. Where the Sun is.—We have now learned three things :

When it is **morning**, the sun is in the **east**.

When it is **noon**, the sun is in the **south**.

When it is **evening**, the sun is in the **west**.

5. Where the Sun never is.—The sun is never in the north.¹ The shadows he throws at mid-day all point to the north. We never see a shadow pointing to the south.

6. The Four Points—North, South, East, and West.
—These are called the **Four Points of Direction**.
When we look to the south, our back is to the

¹ (*To the Teacher.*) This of course is true only of this country and other countries to the south of us, except those south of the equator. In the north of Norway, Lapland, and other "lands of the midnight sun," the sun is in the north for a considerable time ; but it would be only confusing to teach this to young children. The aim here is to keep close to the actual experience, or what may be made the actual experience, of the British child.

north. When we look to the east, our back is to the west. The sun travels from the east to the west, *through the south*. The south is his half-way house. He takes as long to go from south to west, as he took to go from east to south.

straight

learned

nev'-er

throws

South , that part of the sky		North , that part of the sky
where the sun is at mid-day.		opposite the sun at mid-day.



18.—SUN AND SHADOW.—I.

1. **The Poplar again.**—One morning, Harry Wilson asked his father if he would tell him something more about the shadow. “I shall be very glad to do so. Meet me on Saturday at the poplar-tree again; but don’t come before twelve o’clock. Meet me *at* twelve o’clock.” At twelve o’clock, Harry was there, true and exact as the sun himself. It was winter, and the air was clear and frosty. Snow had fallen during the night, and the shadow of the

tree fell clear on the pure, smooth, and white covering of snow.

2. The Shadow of the Poplar at Noon. — “Now look!” said his father; “where is the shadow now? Is it on the right, or on the left?” “Dear me! it is neither,” said Harry. “Where is it then?” “It goes out straight in front,” answered Harry. “Quite right,” said his father; “and where is the sun? is he on the right, or on the left?” “Neither again!” cried Harry; “he is behind me.” “Right again,” said the father; “and where does your own shadow fall?” “It falls straight out in front of me, just like the shadow of the tree.”

3. Two Points. — “Now, have you ever been told where the sun is at twelve o’clock?” “Oh yes,” said Harry; “I have often heard people say that the sun is *in the south at noon.*” “That is right. Now tell me how your shadow points.” “Well, if the sun is in the south, my shadow must point the other way.” “And what is the other way called?” “The north.” “Then, at noon, how does your shadow point?” “At noon,” said Harry, “my shadow must *point to the north!*” “Very good: then here we have two points very clearly fixed. At twelve o’clock in the day, the **sun** is in the **south**; and the **shadow** of a thing **points to the north.**”

asked
true

ex-act'
nei'-ther

cov'-er-ing
be-hind'

front
twelve



19.—SUN AND SHADOW.—II.

1. Two more Points.—"But that is not all," said the father; "there is a good deal more to learn than that. Hold up your right hand!" Harry held up his right arm and pointed his right hand straight out. "Now hold up your left hand!" Harry did the same with his left. "Now, where did you see the sun in the morning?" "There, on the right!" "Where does the sun rise?" "In the east." "That is right. Then, when you stand with your back to the sun at noon, the east is on your right hand." "Yes," cried the boy; "and the west is on my left hand."

2. The Lesson.—"Very good," said the father; "now, say this after me:—

"When I stand at twelve o'clock with my back to the sun,

'My right hand points to the east,

And my left hand points to the west.'

"I see," said Harry; and he said slowly and clearly—"When I stand with my back to the sun at twelve o'clock, the east is on my right hand, and the west is on my left."

3. The Four Points. — "Very good!" cried his father; "keep firm hold of that. You have learned a great deal more than you fancy." "What is that?" asked Harry. "Why, you have learned how to find your way about in the world! You can go anywhere now!" "I have learned East, West, North, and South." "To be sure you have; and these are the **four cardinal points**. No person need lose his way anywhere in the world, if he knows them. Now, let us fix all this, and make quite sure of it."

deal
les'-son

point'-ed
slow'-ly

fan'-cy
per'-son

learned
an'-y-where

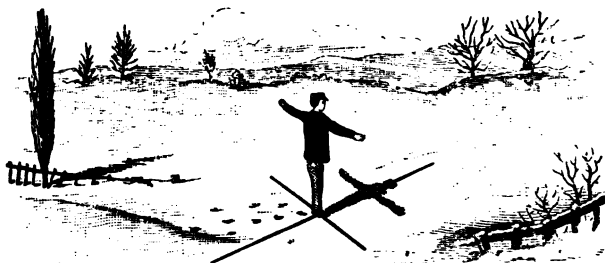
Keep firm hold of that, do not
forget it.

Car'-din-al, chief.

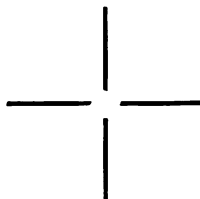


20.—SUN AND SHADOW.—III.

1. **The Two Lines drawn.**—His father told Harry to stand where he was. Then he took a stick



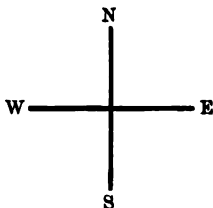
and drew a straight line in the snow. He drew the line *along the middle of his shadow*. "Now put out your right arm!" Harry did so; and his father drew a straight line on the ground right *under* it. "Now put out your left arm!" This was done; and his father drew a straight line along the snow just *under* it. Last of all, he drew a straight line from *between Harry's shoes towards the sun*. Then the four lines he had drawn came out in this way :



2. **The Lines joined.**—"Now you can go!" and Harry stepped away from the lines, so as not to spoil them. Then his father joined them in the

middle. And so the four lines became two, crossing each other in this way. "Now keep these two lines firmly in your head!" cried his father to Harry; "then all will soon become as plain and simple to you as A B C."

3. The Ends of the Two Lines.—"Now, Harry," said his father, "take this piece of stick and mark the four points you have learned!" So Harry took the piece of stick, and wrote in the snow the four letters N. E. S. W. Then the crossed lines looked like this.



4. The Questions.—"Well, what does N. stand for?" asked his father. "N. stands for North—the direction in which the shadow points at twelve o'clock." "Good: and E.?" "E. stands for East—the direction in which the **right hand** points when I look to the north." "Good again: and S.?" "S.," said the boy, "stands for South—the part of the sky where the sun is at twelve o'clock." "And what does W. stand for?" "W. stands for West—the part of the sky to which the **left hand** points when I look to the north." "Very good indeed, my boy!" And father and son went home together, the boy well pleased to think that he now knew the four points.

straight
stick

wrote
stepped

cross'-ing
sim'-ple

piece
pleased



21.—THE MEANING AND USE OF A MAP.—I.

1. **A Map.**—We have now to learn what a map is. A **map** is a *plan*; it is a plan of a county or of a country. It may also be a plan of part of a country. The plan of the schoolroom was a kind of map.

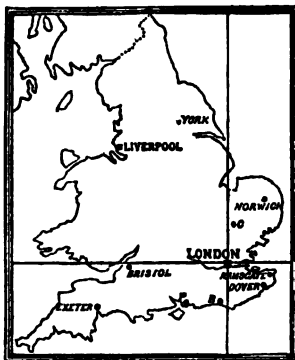
2. **The Two Chief Things in a Map.**—The plan of the schoolroom shows the size and shape of the schoolroom. So the plan or map of a country shows the size and shape of the country. It shows something more, it also shows **direction**. It shows the direction in which one place lies from another. For every map has in it the two lines we have just talked about—the two lines that cross each other, and that show the north, the south, the east, and the west.

3. **Two Lines.**—When I see a map of England, I have only to notice these lines drawn right through

it. Then I can find how to go to each town. Let us draw our two lines through London. We shall then be able to find out for ourselves where the other towns are.

4. The Four Things shown by a Map.—A map shows the **size** and **shape** of a country. These are two things. It also shows the **distance** of one place from another. That is a third thing. It also shows the **direction** in which one place lies from another. That is the fourth thing. These four things, then—size, shape, distance, and direction—are all shown in every map.

5. The Two Lines through London.—Now, if we look at this map, and look along the west and east line, we shall see that Bristol lies to the west of London; and that Dover lies to the east of it. That is to say, if I stand in the middle of London with my back to the sun at twelve o'clock, I shall have Dover on my right, and Bristol on my left hand. . . Now let us look along the south and north line. What do we see? We see Brighton to the south of London; and York to the north of it.



mean'-ing
chief
Eng'-land

our-selves'
dis'-tance
shown

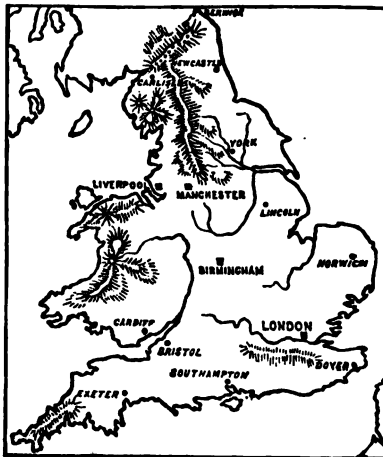
Bris'-tol
Lon'don
Dov'-er

Brigh'-ton
York
north



22.—THE MEANING AND USE OF A MAP.—II.

1. **The Sides of a Map.** — If we stand facing a map which is hung on a wall, we are standing



No. 1.

pretty much as Harry stood when he was looking north, and had his back to the sun. Let us, then, do as this little boy did. Let us hold out our right hand. Then we shall be pointing to the **right-hand** side, or the **east**

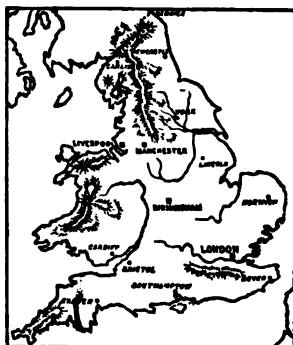
of the map. If we hold out our left hand, we shall be pointing to the **left-hand** side, or the **west** of the map. Again, we shall be looking north when we look to the top of the map. If, then, the top of the map is the north, the bottom must be the south. For the south is the opposite point to the north.

2 Four Things.—

Now, then, we know four things. We know that:

- (i) The **top** of a map is the **north**;
- (ii) The **bottom** of a map is the **south**;
- (iii) The **right-hand** is the **east**; and
- (iv) The **left-hand** is the **west**.

3. The Scale of a Map.—We have already seen that we can make a drawing of a horse or dog of any size we like. In the same way, we can make a plan of a room, or of a house, or of a piece of country, of any size, or on any scale we like. And, again in the same way, we can draw a map upon any scale we like. Here are three maps of England upon three



No. 2.



No. 3.

different scales. In map No. 1 we show about 100 miles of land in the length of one inch; in No. 2 we have about 200 miles in an inch; and in No. 3 we have about 400 miles within the same short space.

stand'-ing
pret'-ty

bot'-tom
four

draw'-ing
coun'-try

hun'-dred
length

Op'-pos-ite, on the other side | of three different sizes, but all
from. | showing the same thing.

Upon three different scales,



23.—HOW A MAP IS BUILT UP.

1. In a Balloon.—If we were to sail to the Isle of Man, and—after landing there—go up in a balloon, we should see the whole island of a form something like the picture on the opposite page. We should see the high hills, massy, rounded, and green to the top. We should see the silver streams winding and winding as they made their way to the sea. We should also see the towns on the edge of the

island. . . But those who draw maps do not draw them in this way.

2. An Outline.

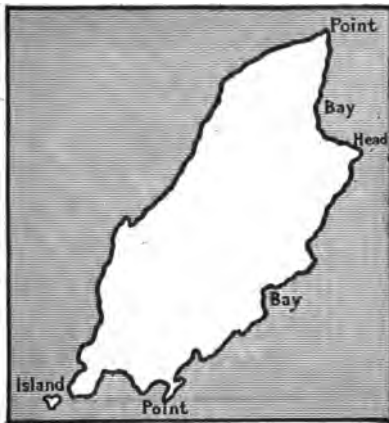
—People who draw maps first of all make an outline map. The sea-coast is always very crooked. And so the outline would be crooked too. The ins and outs show where the land runs out into the sea, and where the sea runs up into the land.

3. The Rivers.

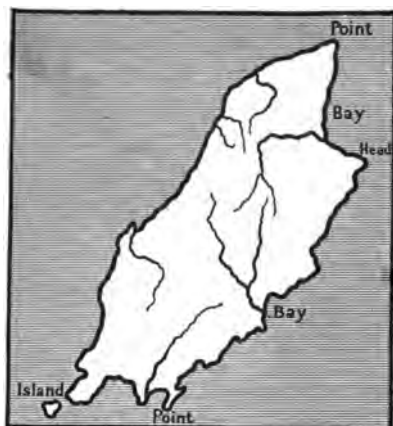
—The next step would be to draw the streams, brooks, and rivers that flow from the high grounds in the



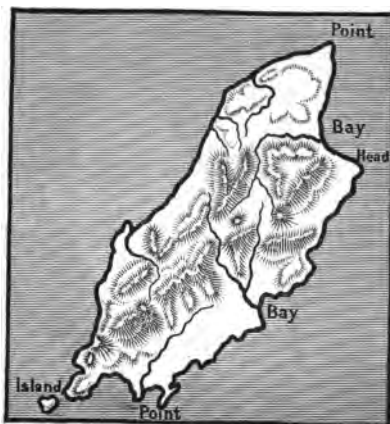
Bird's-eye View of the Isle of Man.



Outline Map of Isle of Man.



Outline Map of Isle of Man, with Rivers.



Outline of Isle of Man, with Mountains and Rivers.

island down into the sea. For, of course, a river always runs down and never up — always runs from higher to lower ground. The lines that stand for the rivers wind in and out, just like the rivers themselves. A river always gets more and more water from other streams as it runs along. The higher parts in the map are drawn very thin. The lower parts, which have more water and are broader, are drawn very thick.

4. The Mountains.—Next come in the hills or mountains. When the hills are low, the lines are wide apart and light. When the hills are high, they are drawn darker, blacker, and closer to each other. The lines show the slopes



Complete Map of Isle of Man.

of the hills. The streams flow down from the high hills; and most often they flow between two sets of hills. The white and clear part of the map shows where the ground is low and flat.

5. The Finished Map.—Last of all, the towns are put in, and the railways that join these towns. Then the map is finished; and we see the island as it is shown us in the last map.

sail
land'-ing
there
round'-ed

sil'-ver
streams
wind'-ing
their

should
al'-so
ground
wa'-ter

broad'-er
thick
a-part'
black'-er

Isle of Man, an island in the Irish Sea, lying at about the same distance from England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Bal-loon', a large bag filled with light gas, so as to rise and float in the air.

Ma'-sy, big or large.

Out'-line, the first sketch or drawing, with only the coast-line.

Crook'-ed, not straight.

Moun'-tains, very high hills.



24.—A SUMMER WALK AND TALK.—I.

1. What a bright summer morn ! just the time for
a walk,
And here we sit gloomy at home ;
Let us see the gay flowers and the waving corn-
stalk,
And through the green fields let us roam.
2. Come, Harry ! come, Dick ! you must want a good
run ;
You have sat at your books long enough ;
Look ! Rover is waiting to join in the fun—
Our dog with coat shaggy and rough.
3. Look ! look at the hedges all snowy with May !
The violet, too, hides beneath ;

And the wide, lonely moor, just over the way,
Is bright with the dark, purple heath.

4. How bright is the **stream** as it runs o'er its bed !
How sweet is its sound as it flows !
And, Dick, has it ever come into your head
To ask whence it comes or where goes ?

5. You see the dark **cloud** which is hiding the sun,
Like smoke floating high in the air ;
Have you ever, when seeing it, Harry, begun
To think how it could have got there ?

6. And you, Dick, you know that the bright **sun** is
good,
And makes you feel playful and gay ;
But it never came into your head how it could
Make the cloud and the stream, I daresay.

flow'-ers
wav'-ing
e-nough

rough
hedg'-es
lone'-ly

pur'-ple
whence
hid'-ing

float'-ing
see'-ing
dare'-say

Gloom'-y, not bright nor cheerful.

Roam, wander ; stray.

Shag'-gy, very hairy and rough.

Snow'-y, white as snow.

May, the flower of the hawthorn. There are two colours of

May, red and white.

Vi'-o-let, a very small flower which is often found growing at the roots of hedgerows. There are blue violets and white violets.

Moor, a wide piece of waste land.



25.—A SUMMER WALK AND TALK.—II:

1. You both feel the warm **wind** that blows from
the west,
And stirs the green leaves on the tree ;
But you never have thought that the wind does
its best
To help this stream on to the sea.
2. So, **Harry** and **Dick**, just sit down on the grass,
Where the elm-tree a nice cool shade lends ;
And I'll tell, in a word, how it comes so to pass
That **wind**, **sun**, **cloud**, and **stream** are great
friends.
3. The **sun** sends its warm rays far down to the sea,
And they draw up the water on high,
And the **clouds** gather fast—though how this
may be
You will learn from your books by-and-by.

4. The **wind** takes the cloud in its arms soft and strong,
 And it makes for the far-off hill-top ;
 And, cooled and chilled through, the cloud before long
 Lets its water fall down drop by drop.
5. And so a small rill gathers on the hillside ;
 It is joined by a dozen or more ;
 And a clear flowing streamlet, the sweet valley's pride,
 Runs bright by the white miller's door.
6. It is joined by more streamlets, each laughing with glee ;
 A **stream** flows the meadows among ;
 More streams join this stream, and a **river** we see,
 Fit to bear the ships swiftly along.—M. C. S.

thought
clouds

gath'-er
though

joined
pride

mill'-er
laugh'-ing

Lends, gives for a time.

Chilled, made cold.

Rill, a very small stream.

Val'-ley, a flat piece of land

with a river or stream flowing through it.

Glee, joy.

Swift'-ly, quickly.



26.—WHAT WE SEE IN THE FAR NORTH.

1. North, South, East, and West.—We have learned what North is and what South is; we know where to look for the West, and where for the East. We are now going to read about some of the things that

are to be seen in the far North, and about some of the people who live there.



Icebergs.

2. Colder and Colder.

—If we were to start from our home in England, and keep going to the north,

we should find that it grew always colder and colder. At last, when we came to the very far North, we should find nothing but ice and snow.

3. Ice and Snow.—Ice and snow all the year round; ice and snow summer and winter—that is what we

should always see. Big lumps of ice floating on the sea, snow always covering the ground—wherever we looked, only the white snow and the green ice would meet our eyes.

4. Small Plants.—In these parts of the world there is a summer; but it is very short. If any plant grows at all, it is very little, and has small, thin leaves. Most often, there is only moss or some low bush, on which small berries grow.

5. The Beasts of the North.—What beasts are there in this part of the world? White bears walking slowly, with head bent down; big whales swimming up and down, and spouting up water high into the air; pretty seals, with large, soft eyes, swimming and diving.

6. The Men of the North.—What men should we meet with? Little fat men, all dressed in skins. They eat the fat and flesh of whales and seals.

7. The Little Children.—The little children are very fond of fat, and will eat a candle just as our own children eat a bit of sugar. The fat which they eat keeps up the heat of their bodies, and helps them to bear the great cold.

8. The Houses.—(i) What houses should we see? No houses of brick, or of stone, or of wood; but only little round houses built of snow. They are built of blocks of snow; water is poured on them, and it freezes and fixes them to each other.

9. The Houses.—(ii) There is a hole at the top to let the smoke out; and the door is a little hole, through which the people creep on their hands and knees. The houses look cold; but, inside, they are very snug and warm.

10. What Roads?—Are there any roads in these lands? No. But the whole land is a kind of road; for there is snow all over it.

11. No Horses.—Packs of dogs draw sledges; and the drivers have long whips. Or a reindeer will draw a man on a sledge, and trot over the snow through the long, long day.

peo'-ple
Eng'-land
noth'-ing

cov'-er-ing
wher'-ev-er
ber'-ries

walk'-ing
swim'-ming
div'-ing

can'-dle
freez'-es
rein'-deer

Green ice. Where there are very large pieces of ice, it has a green colour.

Bear, a four-footed animal, with long rough hair and hooked claws.

Whale, the largest of all animals. It is not a fish though it

lives in the sea. Its fat is made into oil.

Seal, an animal that lives in the cold seas of the north. It gives us a very fine fur.

Sledge, a kind of carriage which *slides* over snow or ice instead of running on wheels.



27.—THE NORTH.

1. Come, let us away to the far, chilly North,
Where the snow lies deep all the year round ;
We'll snowball each other, and build a snow-man ;
We'll make the air ring with glad sound.
2. On the rivers—the rivers all covered with ice !
What long-jolly slides we shall make !
And sledges so swift o'er the smooth snow we'll
drive ;
And dogs for our horses we'll take.
3. In our cosy fur dresses we'll go out to fish,
And we'll stand by a hole in the ice ;
The fishes below will all come to the light,
And we'll catch them,—oh ! won't it be nice !
4. We'll see the whale come to the top of the wave,
To take a long breath of pure air ;
We'll watch the slow bear, with his coat white as
snow,
As he jogs o'er the ice bleak and bare.
5. What pets shall we have ? why, we'll take pretty
seals,
With their fine eyes so bright and so brown ;

There are dogs, too, you know, and wild geese and
ducks

With the finest and softest of down.

6. And the houses, which outside look chilly and cold,
With their walls and round roofs made of snow,
Are inside so cosy and snug, that when tired,
We home to them gladly shall go.—G. S. D.

snow'-ball
riv'-ers

slides
catch

whale
bleak

soft'-est
out-side'

Chil'-ly, cold.

Smooth, level ; not rough.

Co'-sy, warm.

Down, the soft small feathers
on the breast of a bird.



28.—WHAT WE SEE IN THE SUNNY SOUTH.

1. **To the South.**—If we leave our home in England, and go to the far South, we see things that are not at all like what we saw in the cold North.

2. **North and South.**—In the North there is no

summer, or at least a summer so short and cold that it is little better than winter. In the far South, there is no winter at all. And that is why it is called the Sunny South.

3. A High Sun.—The sun is always high in the heavens at the middle of the day. A blue sky, —no clouds,—this is what we should see. There, too, we should always feel warm; and we should not want half as many clothes as we need in the cold North.

4. Leafy Trees.—The trees in the South are very tall, very leafy; and many of the leaves are very large. In some places we should find big round leaves as large as a table.

5. The Beasts of the South.—What beasts should we see in the warm South? Well, we should see very large and very strong beasts. We might see lions and tigers, and great elephants walking among the high trees.

6. The Men of the South.—What kind of men live in the warm South? There are men who are quite black; and there are men with brown skins. The black men have short woolly hair; the brown men have long black hair.

7. Yellow Men.—Then there are yellow men too. What! yellow men? I think you must be joking! Oh no! I am not joking. In some parts of the hot South, there are men with yellow skins, eyes that

slant down to the nose, and long hair tied up like pigtails.

8. The Houses of the South.—What houses do these



An African House.

people live in? Some live in no houses at all; some live in caves. Some live in houses made of the branches of trees with their leaves

on; and some live in pretty wooden houses.

9. Storms in the South.—And is it always warm and sunny in the South? No, not always. For, at times, there comes a black cloud over the sun; and a great wind blows; and people are lifted into the air, dashed down, and killed; and houses are blown away; and great trees are torn down.

10. The Best Place to live in.—The Sunny South is not always lovely. The sun is at times so hot that no living man can bear it. The best place in the world to be in, is a place which lies between the Cold North and the Hot South,—and England is one of the lucky lands that are so placed.

bet'-ter
sun'-ny
mid'-dle

al'-ways
clothes
ta'-ble

jok'-ing
pig'-tails
wood'-en

lift'-ed
love'-ly
liv'-ing

The heav'-ens, the sky.

Ti'-ger. The tiger is like a very large and fierce cat.

El'-e-phant, the largest and strongest of land animals.

Wool'-ly, fine and curling like wool.

Dashed down, thrown down with great force.



29.—THE SUNNY SOUTH.

1. You say you'd like to hear
Of the lands so far away,
Where no Winter is, nor Spring,
But Summer warm alway.
2. The sun is always bright ;
The skies are ever clear ;
Sweet scents of flowers we smell ;
Voices of birds we hear.
3. And trees so tall we see,
They seem to touch the sky ;

Their branches give a shade,—
A shade in which to lie.

4. The kingly lion roams ;
The tiger kills his prey ;
The snake, with small bright eyes,
Waits some poor beast to slay.

5. The elephant so large
Walks on the river's bank ;
The wild boar too is seen
Among the grasses rank.

6. And monkeys large and small
Make lively all the trees ;
Gay noisy parrots fly,
And birds as small as bees.

7. And trees we see give milk ;
Some water, pure and sweet ;
While others bear nice bread
For hungry boys to eat.

G. S. D.

sweet
scents
touch

shade
snake
grass'-es

mon'-keys
live'-ly
noi'-sy

par'-rots
fierce
caught

King'-ly lion. The lion is called | **Prey,** living animals that are
the king of beasts. | killed and eaten by others.

Slay, kill.

Bank, tall and wild.

Trees give milk. This is the Cow-tree ; its branches when pierced give a rich, milky juice.

Trees give water. This is the Traveller's tree.

Bread. The Bread-fruit tree, whose fruit is used instead of bread.



30.—WHAT WE SEE IN THE FAR EAST.

1. To the East.—If we were to leave England, and to go to the far East, we should have to cross much land. We should also have to cross many seas, many rivers, and perhaps also great breadths of sand, where not a tree or a plant grows.

2. The Land of Tea.—There is a land called **China**, which lies in the far East. It is the land that sends us tea. Let us think that we have gone to China, and see what is to be seen there.

3. What we see in China.—Odd houses of wood, with high peaked roofs ; high towers, all made of fine china clay ; high boats with square sails, on the rivers,—such are some of the things we should see in China.

4. The People of China.—The people, too, are very

odd. The men wear long gowns that come down to their feet; and some have little round hats, with buttons on the top.

5. Towns of Boats.—A great many people live in



A Chinaman.

boats, which lie on the rivers, all tied to each other. There are whole towns of boats, with thousands upon thousands of people living in them. Little babies play in these boats; and old people die in them.

6. Tea and Silk.

—The people work mostly at planting tea, and plucking the tea-leaves. China sends us a great deal of tea, and also silk.

7. The Food of the Chinese.—What do the people live on? The chief food of the Chinese is rice. Most of the people never eat or even see beef or bread; they eat scarcely anything but rice.

8. The Clothing of the Chinese.—The poorer people among the Chinese dress in clothes made of cotton cloth; the richer people dress in silk. In the south of China, it is never cold enough for thick coats.

9. White for Mourning.—When we have to mourn the death of a friend, we put on black clothes. When the Chinese are in mourning for the death of a father or mother or child, they wear white.

10. The Seasons in China.—The south of China is very warm; it has no winter. It has no seasons like ours. But there are two rainy and two dry seasons in each year.

11. How the Chinese look.—The people have yellow skins, long narrow eyes, coarse black hair, and high cheek-bones. The children are very good and kind to their parents.

12. The Odd Ways of the Chinese.—The Chinese have many odd ways. Even old men fly kites, and are glad when they see them rise high up into the sky.

should
per-haps'
peaked
tow'-ers

square
but'-tons
ba'-bies
plant'-ing

pluck'-ing
chief
Chin-ese'
scarce'-ly

cot'-ton
nar'-row
coarse
kites

Breadths, broad pieces.

Odd, funny; strange-looking.

Rice, a grain like oats or barley. It grows only in hot and moist lands.

Mourn, to grieve for.

Sea'-sons. We have four seasons—Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter.



31.—WHAT WE SEE IN THE FAR WEST.

1. **To the West.**—If we were to leave England, and go to the far West, we should have to cross a wide, wide stretch of salt water, many broad plains of long grass, and many very high mountains.

2. **Broad Plains and High Mountains.**—These broad plains, and these high mountains, are in a land called **America**. It would take us nearly two weeks in a steamer to get there.

3. **Red Men.**—There are, in that land, many people just like ourselves. But there are also many wild men. These men are called **Indians**; and, sometimes, Red Men, and also Redskins.

4. **The Houses of the Red Men.**—They live in tents made of skins, hung upon poles. The skins are tied together with thongs of skin.

5. **The Dress of the Red Men.**—When they cannot find food enough in one place, they take up their tents and go away somewhere else. The men dress in skins of beasts, and are very fond of wearing feathers.

6. Hunting.—The Red Men live mostly by hunting. They hunt, or catch in traps, many kinds of beasts; and they strip off their skins and sell them. These skins are called furs.

7. The Wandering of the Red Men.—Many of the Red Men have large herds of cattle and droves of horses. They go about with them to find places where there is much grass. When the grass is eaten up in one spot, they go off to another.

8. Tall Trees.—In the land of the far West, we should also see tall trees, the tallest in the world. Some of them are higher than the tallest steeple!

9. Old Trees.—The trunk of one of these trees, if hollowed out, would make a schoolroom large enough to hold two hundred children! Some of them are said to have lived three thousand years.

10. The Beasts of the West.—What beasts should we see in the far West? We should see great herds of cattle; and now and then we might see a bear.

11. The Birds of the West.—And what birds are found there? Well, among the high mountains, we should now and then see eagles; and, in the thick woods, we should see flocks of fat turkeys.

stretch
moun'-tains
A-mer'-i-ca

our-selves'
In'-di-ans
to-geth'-er

wear'-ing
feath'-ers
hol'-lowed

hun'-dred
thou'-sand
tur'-keys

Plain, a large, wide piece of flat or even ground.

Steam'-er, a ship that is driven by steam.

Thongs, long narrow pieces of skin like cord.

Herd, a large number of cattle going together.

Drove is used in almost the same sense as herd.

Steep'-le, a tower of a church, or some other building which runs up to a point.



32.—THE HOUSES PEOPLE LIVE IN.

1. **Houses in England and Scotland.**—We, who live in England, dwell in houses that are mostly built of brick. In Scotland, which lies north of England, most of the houses are of stone.

2. **Houses of Wood.**—In many lands in the South, the houses are built of wood—and nothing but wood. But houses in other parts of the world are not always built of brick, or stone, or wood.

3. **Houses of Leaves.**—We have already learned that the people who live in the cold and icy North, build their houses of blocks of ice or snow. Then, again, in the hot and sunny South, there are people who make their houses of leaves, which are laid over a light framework of sticks.

4. **Tents.**—Many people, both in the West and in the East, live in tents. When the people of the

West lift their tents, they put them on the backs of horses. When the people of the East lift their tents, they place them on the backs of camels.

5. Raised Houses.—In some lands, tigers and lions roam about, seeking some one to kill and eat. There, people sleep in huts which are raised high above the ground. When they wish to go to bed, they climb up a ladder to one of their huts, and then draw the ladder after them.



A House in a Tree.

6. Flat Roofs.—In some lands the roofs of houses are very odd. In the far East, the roofs are quite flat; and people go up in the hot summer nights to sleep on them.

7. Sleeping on Roofs.—It would be very odd to see

the people of a whole town sleeping on the roofs of their houses. But it is much cooler there than in the close little rooms.

8. Stones on Roofs.—In some lands, where the winds are very strong, people lay large stones on their roofs, to keep the wind from lifting them and carrying them away. The roofs of these houses are of wood; and long planks are nailed upon them, and rows of big stones laid on the planks.

9. Windows.—Some houses have no windows looking on the streets. The only windows they have look into a square, round which the house is built; and sometimes there is a fountain of water in the middle of the square, with flowers round it.

10. Different Kinds of Houses.—Houses of snow in cold lands; houses of stone or brick in cool places; houses of wood in warm lands; tents of skins or of leaves in hot lands,—this is what we find in the different parts of the world. But there are no houses so neat or so nice as the Homes of England!

Scot'-land
frame'-work
raised

lad'-der
cool'-er
close

lift'-ing
car'-ry-ing
nailed

win'-dows
flow'-ers
leaves

Blocks, large square pieces.

Cam'-el, an animal which is found in Asia and Africa. It has either one or two humps on its back, and is used for carrying goods and for riding upon. The word

camel means the *bearer*.

Seek'-ing, looking for.

Planks, boards; thin flat pieces of wood.

Foun'-tain, a jet of water spouting up into the air.



33.—THE DRESSES PEOPLE WEAR.

1. **Fur Clothing.**—We have learned that in the far North it is very cold. Where it is very cold, people must wear very thick and warm clothing. And so it is that, in the far North, people wear furs, sheepskins, and bearskins, with the hair or wool on them, and clothes of leather.

2. **Woollen Clothing.**—When we come a little farther south, where the air is warmer, people wear dresses made of cloth. The cloth is made of wool. When the air is damp as well as cold, it is best to wear thick woollen shirts; and, indeed, all the clothing should be of wool.

3. **The Blanket Cloak.**—In some lands, the people wear a blanket with a hole cut in the top to let the head through. This is a very simple kind of dress.

4. **Cotton and Silk.**—Farther south still; and we find it much warmer. Here, woollen clothing would be too warm; and people could not wear it. Very

thin cotton cloth is worn in such places by the poor; and very fine silk by the rich.

5. Clothing in India and China.—In India and China, most of the people wear nothing but cotton. But the rich wear lovely dresses of silk, with gold woven into them, or flowers of many colours.

6. The Simplest Clothing.—In the warmest lands on the face of the globe, people wear only a piece of cotton cloth round their waist. Then their arms are very free to work, and their legs to run or walk.

7. Rich Colours.—The people of warm lands are very fond of rich colours. The dresses there are much gayer and richer in colour than here. Thus the people

of Spain are fond of dresses that have in them bright reds, and yellows, and blues.



Turban.

8. The Head-dress.—(i) The head-dress of some peoples on the earth is often very strange. Some wear a long strip of linen wound many times round their heads. This is called a turban.

9. The Head-dress.—(ii) Some wear caps, some feathers, many wear nothing at all. Some people in warm lands put a lump of butter on the top of their heads in the morning, and think themselves great dandies.

10. Boots.—The dress worn on the feet is also very strange, in some places. The Chinese women force their feet into boots only half the size of the foot.

11. Sandals.—Some people wear only pieces of leather on the soles of their feet. These pieces of leather are called **sandals**.

12. Wooden Shoes.—Many people, both in England and in other lands, wear wooden shoes. But by far the larger number of human beings on the face of the earth wear no shoes at all.

cloth'-ing
bear'-skins
blan'-ket
sim'-ple

wov'-en
col'-ours
strange
strip

wound
but'-ter
dan'-dies
wom'-en

soles
san'-dals
wood'-en
hu'-man

Wool'-len, made of wool.

Love'-ly, beautiful.

Waist, the middle part of the body.

Spain is a country in the south-

west of Europe.

Tur'-ban. The people who live in Turkey and the north of Africa wear turbans.



34.—WHAT PEOPLE EAT AND DRINK.

1. Fat Meat.—In very cold lands, people eat a great deal of fat meat. They are fond of the blubber of whales, and the flesh of seals. They will even eat candles, and drink whale-oil.

2. Grain.—When we come to lands that are not quite so cold, we find that people live mostly on grains. They eat meat, when they can get it; but their chief food is bread made of rye or of wheat.

3. Rice.—In very warm lands, rice is the chief food. Millions upon millions of people in the far East never taste anything but rice, year in, year out.

4. Fruit.—In the warmest lands of all, fruit is the food of the people. There is a tree, called the bread-fruit tree; and its fruit is much eaten by the people of the hot lands in which it grows.

5. Bread-fruit.—The fruit of the bread-fruit tree is about as large as a child's head; and it tastes very much like new bread. Sometimes it is eaten raw, sometimes it is baked in an oven.

6. Bread and Milk in one Fruit.—When the bread-fruit is not quite ripe, the inside is full of nice sweet new milk; so that here is a fruit which is both bread and milk in one!

7. The Three Chief Kinds of Food.—Flesh, grains, and fruit—these are the three chief kinds of food eaten by the people who live on the earth. Flesh is eaten in cold, grain in warm, and fruit in hot lands.

8. Water.—Water is drunk by all people on the face of the earth. It is the best drink, when it is good. Cool, sweet, pure water never hurts any one.

9. Beer and Wine.—In some lands, beer is drunk. In warmer places, people drink the juice of the

grape, which is called **wine**. In very warm lands, people do not drink beer or wine.

10. The Cow-tree.—There is, in a land in the far West, an odd tree called the cow-tree. This cow-tree is milked at sunrise; and the people come with wooden bowls, make slits in the branches, and carry off their bowls filled with fresh sweet milk. How nice it would be if we could have a cow-tree in our gardens!

11. Tea and Coffee.—Tea is drunk by millions of people all over the world; and coffee is also drunk by many people.

12. The Chief Drinks.—Water and milk—these are the chief drinks of most of the people on the face of the globe; and they are also the best. Strong drinks hurt the health, and often, also, spoil the temper.

most'-ly
grains
mil'-lions

taste
an'-y-thing
juice

sun'-rise
gar'-dens
cof'-fee

health
spoil
tem'-per

Blub'-ber, fat.

Eye, a kind of grass. Its grains are ground and used for making bread.

Ov'-en, a kind of cell made of iron or stone in which food is cooked.



35.—WHAT PEOPLE WORK AT.

1. What People Work at in the North.—In the very far North, people do not till the ground, or make cheese and butter, or tables and chairs. They hunt, or fish; or they do both.

2. Hunting and Fishing.—They hunt seals and other beasts; and, when they have caught them, they take their furs and sell them. Or they catch fish, and eat them. At times it is so cold, that they have to cut holes in the ice, and drop in their lines and hooks.

3. Ploughing and Reaping.—In warmer lands, people plough the earth, sow corn, and raise crops. The corn is ground; and of the flour they make bread.

4. The Miller and the Baker.—It is the miller who grinds the wheat; it is the baker who makes and sells the bread. But many people bake their own bread.

5. Mining.—Some people dig deep down in the ground, to find coal, or iron, or gold, or silver. These men are called miners.

6. Weaving.—Some people make things out of wood, or out of iron, or steel. Or they weave cloth of cotton, or of silk, or of wool.

7. Buying and Selling.—Then there are many people who do not hunt, or fish, or plough, or mine, or

make things; they only buy and sell. They are called merchants.

8. Carrying.—Others, again, carry goods in ships from one land to another. These ships are moved either by wind or by steam.

cheese
chairs
caught
plough

raise
flour
wheat
bak'-er

lambs
bur'-ied
plen'-ty
sil'-ver

min'-ers
mer'-chants
moved
ei'-ther

Flock, a great number of sheep going together. We also talk of a flock of birds.

Reap'-ing, the cutting down of ripe crops.



36.—HOW PEOPLE TRAVEL

1. On Foot.—The very oldest way of going about the world is on foot. Most of the people now living travel on foot, though we in England travel mostly by railway.

2. In a Boat.—Then some one found out how water can carry things for us, and how easy it is to travel in a boat. If the boat is put upon a river, the river will carry it down with ease.

3. **Oars.**—But the river will not carry the boat up. Then some one made a paddle or a pair of oars; and with the oars he rowed or pushed the boat up the river.

4. **Sails.**—Then a clever man put up a big piece of strong cloth to catch the wind; and this he called a sail. So the wind was made the servant of man, and forced to drive along boats and large ships.

5. **Roads.**—Then some one thought that it would be a good thing to make roads on land. Next, some very clever man found out that it was very easy to carry great weights by putting them on carts with wheels. And, if the roads are good, the wheels go merrily along.

6. **Foot-paths and Bridle-paths.**—Long ago, in England, there were no roads at all. People walked on foot-paths, or rode on bridle-paths; and goods were carried on the backs of pack-horses.



A Palanquin.

7. **Sledges and Chairs.**—In the far North, people travel across the snow on sledges drawn by packs of

dogs, or by reindeer. In warm lands, people are carried in a kind of chair, which is shaded from the fierce sun by curtains and a cover.

8. Railways and Steamers. — In England, most people travel, when they have a long way to go, by train. If we have to cross the sea, we go by steamer. There are also a great many steamers on our English rivers, such as the Thames, the Tyne, and the Mersey.

9. The Quickest and the Slowest Ways. — Foot, horse, boat, railway—these are the chief ways of going about. By railway is the quickest; on foot is the slowest way of travelling.

liv'-ing
trav'-el
rail'-way

ser'-vant
clev'-er
weights

mer'-ri-ly
bri'-dle
shad'-ed

cur'-tains
quick'-est
slow'-est

With ease, without trouble.

Pad'-dle, a long rod with a flat piece of wood on both ends. It is used for rowing a boat.

Oar. An oar has only a flat piece of wood on one end. We

need two oars to row with.

Pack'-horses, horses that were used for carrying packs or bundles of goods.

Fierce, bright and burning.



37.—LONG SHADOW AND NO SHADOW.

1. Short Shadows and Long Shadows.—We have already learned that our shadows are shortest at twelve o'clock. We also know that our shadows are longest in the early morning; and also in the evening, just before the sun is going to set.

2. Evening Shadows.—How odd it is, in the evening, if we have our backs to the sun, to see our long shadows going in front of us! They look like black giants, creeping along the roads.

3. No Shadows.—But, in some lands, at certain times of the year, people have no shadows at all! How is this? You surely do not mean to say that they *never* have shadows?

4. Bright Sun and No Shadow.—If they never have shadows, then it must be because the sun never shines! But this is not the case at all. In these lands, the sun is always shining, and shining very brightly.

5. The Sun in the Top of the Sky.—In these lands, it is only at twelve o'clock that the people have no shadows. And the reason is that the sun is in the very top of the sky, and right above their heads!

6. The Middle of the World.—This is in the very middle of the world. There the sun is very, very hot; he stands at twelve o'clock in the very top of

the sky; and he pours his rays right down on the top of people's heads.

7. No Snow.—Snow never falls in these lands. If it were to fall, the children would not know what it was; they would think it was sugar.

8. Away from the Middle.—Then the middle of the world is the hottest part of the world. As we go away from the middle, our shadows become longer and longer; and the sun at twelve o'clock gets lower and lower in the sky.

9. Long, Short, and No Shadow.—There are some parts of the world where the twelve-o'clock shadow cast by people is as long as our evening shadow is in England. These parts might be called the **Lands of the Long Shadow**. The middle of the earth might be called the **Land of Short**, or of **No Shadow**.

10. Low Sun, Long Shadow.—Long shadows are found in cold lands, because the sun there is low in the sky. Short shadows are found in warm lands, because the sun there is high in the sky. And, in some very hot lands, there is, at twelve o'clock, no shadow at all!

al-read'y
learned
gi'-ants

creep'-ing
cer'-tain
sure'-ly

shin'-ing
bright'-ly
rea'-son

pours
su'-gar
be-cause

Gi'-ants, very tall and strong persons, who were supposed to have lived long ago. **Creep'-ing**, going very slowly.



38.—HOT AND COLD.

1. **High Sun, Great Heat; Low Sun, Much Cold.**—When the sun is high in the sky, then it is very warm; and, indeed, sometimes very hot. When the sun is low in the sky, it is cool, and sometimes very cold.

2. **Warm Lands and Cold Lands.**—The sun is high in the sky in warm lands; he is low in the sky in lands where it is cold.

3. **What we See in Cold Lands.**—In the coldest lands, we see nothing but ice and snow. There is never any rain. There is no corn, no grass; and no sheep in the fields. Nothing grows, except a few mosses. People who have been in these lands tell us that butter grows as hard as stone.

4. **What we See in Hot Lands.**—In the hottest lands of the world, there is never any snow. The tallest trees grow there; many of the trees have lovely flowers on them; and the finest fruits in the world are grown.

5. **Low Bushes.**—In cold lands, we find low bushes with berries, few trees—and these not large—and not much corn.

6. **Tall Trees.**—In warm lands, we find noble trees, rich and juicy fruits—such as grapes, figs, and oranges; and the best wheat.

7. **Furs and Wool.**—In cold lands, people dress in the warmest furs, or in sheepskins. In less cold lands, they dress in warm woollen clothing, or in leather.

8. **Light Dresses.**—in warm lands, people wear very light clothing. They dress in cotton, or in silk.

9. **Stone Houses.**—In cold lands, people live in houses built of stone or brick, and warmed by fires. They do all they can to keep themselves warm.

10. **Wooden Houses.**—In warm lands, people live in houses made of wood. Sometimes, the whole side of a house is quite open; and the house looks like one large open window.

11. **Meat and Fish.**—In cold lands, people live on beef and mutton and fat meats. They are also very fond of fish. The little children in the far North will eat tallow candles.

12. **Rice and Fruits.**—In warm lands, people live on rice or on fruits. Most people in these lands never eat meat at all. In some warm lands, the children like salt a great deal better than sugar.

in-deed'
but'-ter

love'-ly
or'-an-ges

o'-pen
fruits

chil'-dren
su'-gar

Jui'-cy, full of juice or sap.
Grape, the fruit of the vine.

Beef, the flesh of the cow or ox.
Mut'-ton, the flesh of sheep.



39.—THE SHIP.

1. "Tell me where you have been, brave ship,
Oh tell me where you have been!"
"I've been to the East, I've been to the West,
And many strange lands I've seen.
2. "I left the port with a glad, glad heart,
I flew before the wind,
And night and day I held my way,
Till the land lay far behind.
3. "Then a storm swept down from the clouded sky,
My stout masts creaked in the breeze,
But, bearing my load, I proudly rode
O'er the crests of the stormy seas.

4. "I flew to the lands of the far, far South ;
 I took them my gifts from the North ;
 I saw the surprise in the dark man's eyes,
 As I brought my rich stores forth.
5. "And many a trip I've been since then,
 And many a storm I've borne ;
 But I still love the sea, for it pleases me
 When I ride it in calm or in storm.
6. "But, to tell of the sights I have seen abroad,
 I have neither time nor power.—
 You hear the clear bell that rings to tell
 That I leave for far lands in an hour !"

G. S. D.

swept
 cloud'-ed
 creaked

breeze
 proud'-ly
 storm'-y

brought
 stores
 borne

a-broad'
 nei'-ther
 leave

Port, seaport ; a town that sends
 ships and goods away by sea to
 other lands.

Stout, thick and strong.

Bear'-ing, carrying.

Crest, the top.

Sur-prise', wonder.

Trip, a voyage ; a journey.



40.—ON SEA.

1. A Rough Sea.—Let us go on board ship. We sail out of port; and we steer straight for the high seas. It is very rough. The ship tosses and pitches about; and we can hardly walk along the



The Open Sea.

deck. Now and then we have to hold on to a mast, or a pin, or a rope.

2 The Sailors.—The sailors are used to a rough sea, and laugh to see us stumbling about. They make jokes, and

ask us why we did not bring our sea-legs on board, or if they shall call a cab.

3. The View at Sea.—The sea is very wide; and day after day there is the same view. Sea and sky—sky and sea—nothing else to look at. But, in some parts, the sea-birds follow the ship day after

day ; and one is never tired watching them, as they play round about the ship.

4. Another Ship.—Sometimes one meets another ship ; and the captain speaks her—as it is called. That is, he takes a large speaking-trumpet, and shouts, “What ship?” And a man on the strange ship tells her name, where she has come from, and where she is going. Sometimes, too, if she has been long out, she asks you to give her some water, or some food, or both.

5. Flying-fish.—Sometimes, too, one sees a school of flying-fish. “A school? Is that the word?” Yes, that is what a number of flying-fish is called.

6. What Flying-fish do.—Sometimes they rise up like a flock of birds, and go skimming through the air along the tops of the waves. Sometimes they fly on board ; and then they are caught and cooked—for they are good to eat.

7. Blocks of Ice.—Flying-fish are only seen in warm parts of the sea ; but, if we sail to the cold seas of the North, we shall see great blocks of ice floating about. Some of these blocks of ice are as big as churches ; some as large as towns ; and some as large as wide fields.

8. A Storm.—There might come a storm, and the wind would blow so loud that you could not hear any one speaking to you. The sails might be torn away and the masts broken. The ship would rise up

to the top of the waves, shudder and stagger there, and then go swoop down into the trough of the sea.

9. A Calm.—In a few days there might come a calm. Then the sea would be as smooth as glass; and the ship would stand still. The sea might be so clear that you would see the likeness of the ship, masts and ropes and all, in its clear water; and you would hardly be able to tell which was ship and which was shadow.

10. Home again!—But what is that in front of us? It looks like a cloud! No! it is land! It is the shore of dear Old England; and we are very glad to be home once more.

steer
pitch'-es
hard'-ly
sail'-ors

stum'-bling
jokes
fol'-low
watch'-ing

cooked
float'-ing
shud'-der
stag'-ger

swoop
smooth
like'-ness
shad'-ow

Rough, not smooth; with large waves.

Wide, broad.

View, outlook.

Cap'-tain, the man who has charge of a ship, and whom all the other men on board must obey.

Trough (*trɔf*), the hollow between two waves.

School. We also talk of a school of whales.

Skim'-ming, flying very close to, but not touching.

Masts, the high, thick, and strong poles of wood upon which the sails are stretched.



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